7/22/87 C2175-1


# THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education.

ISSN 0009-5982

July 22, 1987 • $1.95
Volume XXXIII, Number 45


## News Summary

Articles on inside pages

**In the course** of 20 years as president of Morehouse College, Hugh M. Gloster has seen its fortunes rise. Story on Page 3.

**Researchers** are seeking alternate sources of human tissue for use in brain grafts. Story on Page 5.

**The new head** of the business officers' association could have a busy year ahead of him. Story on Page 9.

**Education leaders** debated the merits of assessment and prepaid-tuition plans at a meeting of the Education Commission of the States. Story on Page 15.

**A Congressman's attack** on the tax exemption of non-profit hospitals last week dismayed higher-education officials. Story on Page 15.

**More than $2.7-million** intended for student loans has been placed in the operating funds of 12 states or universities, government auditors have charged. Story on Page 15.

**Seminaries** that have "planned giving" programs raise significantly more money than those that do not, a study has found. Story on Page 22.

**Advocates** of women's sports are again asking lawmakers for help in achieving equality in college athletics. Story on Page 24.

**Officials** of the United Nations University in Tokyo are working to increase their institution's visibility and financial base. Story on Page 25.

**Ontario** will establish seven research centers involving university-industry collaboration. Story on Page 25.

**ALSO IN THIS ISSUE**


| | |
|---|---|
| Athletics | 24 |
| Books | 8, 12 |
| Bulletin Board | 34-63 |
| Coming Events | 32-33 |
| Computers | 12 |
| Deadlines | 33 |
| Deaths | 31-32 |
| Fellowships | 8 |
| Gazette | 31 |
| Government & Politics | 15-20 |
| Grants | 20, 22 |
| International | 25-27 |
| Opinion & Letters | 28-30 |
| Personal & Professional | 9-12 |
| Philanthropy | 22 |
| Scholarship | 5-8 |
| Students | 21 |

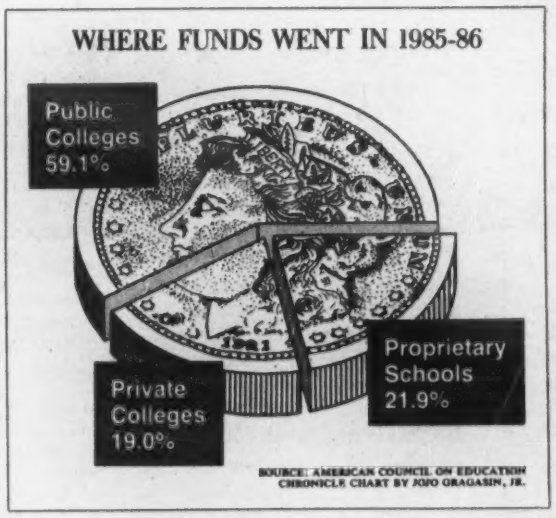

## *Proprietary Schools' Growing Share of Pell Grant Money Means Less for College Students, Campus Officials Warn*

By ROBIN WILSON
WASHINGTON

► Last year, for the first time, more Pell Grant money went to students at proprietary schools than to students at independent colleges and universities—$804-million compared to $785-million.

► Between 1980 and 1986, Pell Grants to proprietary-school students nearly tripled in value, while grant money to students at public four-year colleges increased by 36 per cent and money to students at private colleges increased by only 14 per cent.

► More proprietary schools are eligible for student financial assistance than are all other types of postsecondary institutions combined—3,910 versus 3,300.


WHERE FUNDS WENT IN 1985-86
Public Colleges 59.1%
Proprietary Schools 21.9%
Private Colleges 19.0%
SOURCE: AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION
CHRONICLE CHART BY JOPO GRAGASIN, JR.

Those figures, which were supplied by the U.S. Education Department and the American Council on Education, have college and university officials worried.

They say the surge in federal aid to students at proprietary schools means that students seeking bachelor's degrees at public and private, non-profit colleges are getting less aid.

College officials are also concerned about the ease with which students can receive federal money to attend trade schools. Many believe taxpayers' money is being wasted because those students often drop out because of poor-quality training. Even so, college representatives are reluctant to anger another sector of education by pushing for tighter standards governing the eligibility of proprietary-school students for aid.

Proprietary-school representatives say charges of poor quality are exaggerated and that they are getting more Pell Grant money because they are doing a better job than colleges are of educating disadvantaged students.

Congress has shown little interest in

*Continued on Page 18, Column 1*

## N.Y. Court Says Colleges Not Required to Screen Ex-Felons Who Apply

By CHERYL M. FIELDS
ALBANY, N.Y.

A university has no legal duty to screen ex-convicts for violent tendencies before it admits them, the New York State Court of Appeals has ruled.

The decision by the state's highest court brought sighs of relief from college lawyers who had opposed rulings by two lower courts that held the state prison system and the State University of New York at Buffalo legally liable for a felon's rape and murder of a fellow student.

The lawyers argued that if the lower courts' decisions were allowed to stand,

*Continued on Page 21, Column 1*

## *More than Public Relations Is Needed to Repair Higher Education's Tarnished Image, Bok Says*

By PAUL DESRUISSEAUX
BOSTON

Colleges and universities need to do more than intensify their public-relations efforts if they are to repair the tarnished image of American higher education, the president of Harvard University, Derek Bok, said here last week.

"The current challenge to higher education is not merely a challenge of public relations but a challenge of substance, and we must treat it as such," Mr. Bok told the annual meeting of the Council for Advancement and Support of Education, many of whose members are college public-relations officers and fund raisers.

Mr. Bok said recent criticism of many aspects of academe had caused the public's confidence in universities to slip.

"It is symptomatic that the nation's best-selling book bears the subtitle *How Our Universities Are Destroying Democracy and Impoverishing the Souls of To-*

*Continued on Page 13, Column 1*

### *Many Colleges Drop Classes on Computer Literacy*

Many colleges and universities are dropping or drastically revising computer-literacy courses, now that students and faculty members are accustomed to working with the machines. Story on Page 9.

## A College-in-Exile Trains Civil Servants for a Government that Doesn't Exist

By STEVE ASKIN
LUSAKA, ZAMBIA

Sam Shivute cannot forget the pain. It was a dozen years ago in his native Namibia when the police lieutenant blindfolded him, attached wires to his hands and fingers, and sent a jolt of electricity through his body.

"It threw me and shook me," he recalled not long ago. "When I tried to scream, I could not. All I could do was twitch."

Today in Zambia, although an estimated 100,000 South African troops still occupy his homeland, Mr. Shivute is getting a different kind of political education. He is studying political science and economics here at the United Nations Institute for Namibia, a kind of junior-college-in-exile for black refugees like him, and preparing to join the civil service of a government that does not yet exist.

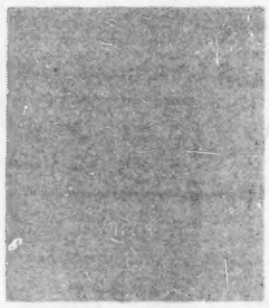
The institute, known as UNIN, was founded in 1976—in a period when the United Nations was pressing South Africa to turn Namibia over to the Namibians, a goal that remains unfulfilled today.

Most of the institute's $5-million annual budget comes from West European nations, and its faculty comes from more than a dozen countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, and North America. United Nations officials hold eight of the 16 seats on the institute's senate, its top policymaking body, while officials of the South-West Africa People's Organization, called SWAPO, hold three senate seats and most key administrative posts.

In South Africa, Namibia is referred to as Namibia/South-West Africa. The role of SWAPO, which appears to enjoy over-

*Continued on Page 27, Column 1*

## MARGINALIA



Headline in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's *Tech Talk:*

SMALL NUCLEAR ATTACK WOULD BRING ON ECONOMIC DISASTER

"Among other misfortunes," a reader observes.

▪

Among the "characteristic duties and responsibilities" of a technical editor at Southern Illinois University, according to a notice from the personnel office, is "Read prof."

▪

From *UAB Report*, a publication at the University of Alabama at Birmingham:

"Director John Thornton (Sparks Center–Dentistry) was honored by the School of Dentistry's 1987 graduating class.

"The class presented him with the 'Best Special Clinic Instructor' plague."

That's appreciation for you.

▪

News release from California State University at Northridge:

"Isaac T. Gillam IV, Assistant Administrator for Commercial Programs at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, has been announced as the keynote speaker at the Third Annual conference, 'Computer Technology / Special Education / Rehabilitation.' . . .

"The Edwards Air Force Base site of NASA will also be at the conference."

"Big exhibit hall," a reader supposes.

▪

The competition for talent is fierce. Says an ad in the New York *Times*, for the New York Academy of Sciences: "The position is year round with four years vacation each year."

▪

Letter received by the University of Colorado at Boulder from the University of Arkansas at Little Rock:

"DEAR SIR OR MADAM OR SIR:

"I am writing to injury is you have any books available on the subject of teaching Arabic language to non-arab students. . . .

"Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions."

We do have one or two.

▪

From Washington State University's *Summer Evergreen:*

"F. S. Schwarzbach has been named as the chairman of the English department, and a English professor. . . .

"Schwarzbach has taught a range of undergraduate and graduate courses from freshman composition to to drama and Western civilizations."

"His work is cut out for him," a correspondent notes. —C.G.

# In Brief

### Rutgers Denied Immunity from 2 Faculty Lawsuits

A federal appeals court has ruled that Rutgers University cannot claim immunity as an arm of the state from two faculty lawsuits. The ruling cleared the way for trials in both cases.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit said that although the university was created and financed by the state, it remains "an independent entity able to direct its own actions and responsible on its own for judgments resulting from those actions."

The first suit involves a faculty member who claims she was denied tenure based on "secret and undisclosed" standards. The suit, a potential class action, is sponsored by the Rutgers chapter of the American Association of University Professors.

In the second case, six faculty members charge that they were dismissed even though they had served for more than seven years. That service, they say, gave them *de facto* tenure.

### Students Found to Hold Traditional Views on Sex

Although college students today have sex less often than those seven years ago, they are more satisfied with their sex lives, according to a survey of 1,200 college students.

The survey results are reported in the August issue of *Glamour* magazine.

The survey found both male and female students had more traditional views on sex, marriage, and children than those questioned in a similar survey in 1980.

Fewer men and women reported feeling pressure to be sexually active. More students of both sexes plan to marry and have children than in 1980.

Half of those polled said AIDS had affected their sex lives. Seven per cent said they knew someone with AIDS, and 25 per cent said their college health services had made no organized response to AIDS.

### U. of District of Columbia to Lay Off 55 Professors

The Board of Trustees of the University of the District of Columbia has decided to lay off 55 faculty members, a move officials say will save the university $2-million next year.

Acting President Claude A. Ford said the layoffs were necessary to provide funds for the university's libraries and research and remedial programs.

Most of the layoffs—which amount to a 10-per-cent reduction in force—will be in the university's education and liberal-arts programs, where enrollments have dropped most sharply. The faculty members affected were expected to be notified this week.

None of the faculty members have tenure, although many have served beyond 10 years and have what is known at the university as "reserved interest status." According to a spokesman, the university will pay the dismissed professors a year's salary plus 10 per cent.

Leaders of the faculty union opposed the reduction in force but said they would work with the administration to seek alternatives to layoffs.

### Judge Bars Camping by SUNY Protesters

Student protesters may not camp out overnight at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, a federal judge ruled last week.

The students have been protesting for nearly three months over dormitory conditions. They charge that existing dormitories are infested with cockroaches and lack proper security and hot water, said Kevin Ireland, news director. The university's $675,000 heating system has been under repair, he added.

Mr. Ireland said the university had asked that the tents be taken down each night for the protesters' safety.

Stony Brook has asked the New York Legislature for money for additional housing in each of the past seven years, but has been turned down every time, Mr. Ireland said.

### Bulletin-Board Policy Ruled Unconstitutional

An Oregon State University policy requiring that items placed on campus bulletin boards be in good taste is unconstitutional, a federal judge has ruled.

U.S. District Judge Edward Leavy upheld a federal magistrate's decision that the policy violates the First Amendment right to free speech because it lacks objective criteria and permits university officials to decide subjectively what is distasteful.

The case began last year after Students for Life, an anti-abortion group, placed two posters on a bulletin board in the student union. The posters, depicting aborted fetuses, were removed by university officials after students protested their content and the fact that they were visible from an eating area.

Jo Ann Trow, the university's vice-president for student affairs, said the governing board of the student union would fashion new rules relating to the time, place, and manner in which items may be displayed on bulletin boards to satisfy the court's objection to the vagueness of the old rules.

### Suit Against Columbia U. Rejected by Appeals Court

A federal appeals court has thrown out a suit by a woman seeking $10.5-million from Columbia University and sharply rebuked her in the process.

The woman, Alyza D. Lewin, had been accepted by Columbia and Princeton Universities in 1983. Rather than attend either, she decided to spend a year in Israel and asked both institutions for a year's delay. In January 1984, her father wrote Columbia that Ms. Lewin had "made other plans."

Columbia's Director of Admissions, James T. McMenamin, then wrote what he describes as "a mild letter of complaint" to Ms. Lewin, and sent copies to her high school and to Princeton, where she enrolled.

In response, Ms. Lewin and her father charged that the letter could hurt her chances of eventually becoming a lawyer, and filed the $10.5-million suit. Last month, a three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit refused to send the suit back to a lower court for reconsideration.

### Campuses Get Sketch of Bombing Suspect

Federal authorities investigating a string of bombings around the country since 1978 have sent college and university security officers a composite sketch of a suspect in the belief he has ties to academe.

Since February, a task force of personnel from several state and federal agencies has focused its investigations in Salt Lake City, where the last of the series of bombings occurred, at a computer store.

Other incidents in Utah included the finding and defusing of a bomb in a dormitory at the University of Utah in 1981 and the mailing of three bombs from post offices at the University of Utah or Brigham Young University.

Investigators have warned faculty members at those universities to beware of suspicious packages.

Eleven people have been injured and one killed in a series of at least 12 bombings and attempted bombings in six states. Incidents have also occurred at cam-

### *Ala. Board Rejects Call to Fire Chancellor*

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

The Alabama Board of Education has decided not to fire the chancellor of the state's two-year colleges, despite a controversy over false statements in the résumé he submitted to the board when he applied for the job four years ago.

Instead, the board last week asked Chancellor Charles L. Payne to submit a new résumé. Mr. Payne said he would comply with the request after meeting with the board in executive session, according to Spencer Bachus, a board member.

John Tyson, Jr., vice-president of the board, had called for Mr. Payne's resignation, but Mr. Bachus said other board members didn't feel that was warranted.

"We as a board could not reach a consensus on whether the errors were intentional or unintentional," he added. "The board unanimously agreed to ask Dr. Payne to correct any errors in his résumé and to resubmit it."

The résumé says Mr. Payne is a Vietnam veteran, although he did not actually serve in Vietnam. It also lists scholarly articles that were never published, and says that he has a doctorate in education, which he never received.

Mr. Payne did not return telephone calls last week.

Alabama Gov. Guy Hunt, who is chairman of the Board of Education, said last week he did not plan to take any action against Mr. Payne, but expressed concern that the controversy over the résumé might make it difficult for the chancellor to administer the two-year-college system.

—KATHERINE S. MANGAN

### *Professional Degrees Conferred in 1984-85*

| | Public institutions | | | Private institutions | | | All institutions | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total |
| Chiropractic | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,072 | 589 | 2,661 | 2,072 | 589 | 2,661 |
| Dentistry | 2,414 | 637 | 3,051 | 1,819 | 469 | 2,288 | 4,233 | 1,106 | 5,339 |
| Law | 8,463 | 5,232 | 13,695 | 14,607 | 9,189 | 23,796 | 23,070 | 14,421 | 37,491 |
| Medicine | 7,126 | 2,945 | 10,071 | 4,041 | 1,929 | 5,970 | 11,167 | 4,874 | 16,041 |
| Optometry | 306 | 150 | 456 | 506 | 153 | 659 | 812 | 303 | 1,115 |
| Osteopathic medicine | 322 | 133 | 455 | 814 | 220 | 1,034 | 1,136 | 353 | 1,489 |
| Pharmacy | 198 | 218 | 416 | 232 | 213 | 445 | 430 | 431 | 861 |
| Podiatry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 464 | 118 | 582 | 464 | 118 | 582 |
| Theological professions | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5,885 | 1,334 | 7,219 | 5,886 | 1,335 | 7,221 |
| Veterinary medicine | 1,037 | 926 | 1,963 | 98 | 117 | 215 | 1,135 | 1,043 | 2,178 |
| Other | 28 | 15 | 43 | 22 | 20 | 42 | 50 | 35 | 85 |
| All fields | 19,895 | 10,257 | 30,152 | 30,560 | 14,351 | 44,911 | 50,455 | 24,608 | 75,063 |

SOURCE: CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

The Chronicle of Higher Education (ISSN 0009-5982) is published weekly except the last two weeks in August and the last two weeks in December, at 1255 Twenty-Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. Subscription rate: $50 per year ($51 if bill is to be sent). Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1987 by The Chronicle of Higher Education, Inc. Printed in the United States of America. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Chronicle of Higher Education, P.O. Box 1955, Marion, Ohio 43305. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. The Chronicle reserves the right not to accept an advertiser's order. Only publication of an advertisement shall constitute final acceptance of the advertiser's order.

# *Proprietary Schools Get Rising Share of Pell Grants*

*Continued from Page 1*

doing anything to address the issue.

Millions of students attend for-profit trade schools each year to be trained for jobs ranging from beautician to auto mechanic—positions for which college diplomas are not required. They are eligible for roughly the same array of federal-aid programs that college students are.

Reports of students' receiving low-quality training are common.

Take Cynthia Dias. Two years ago, Ms. Dias was sure that by now she would be working as a secretary and earning enough money to support her two young daughters. But after graduating from a 15-month trade-school program, Ms. Dias still can't take shorthand or type well enough to get a secretarial job. Instead, she and her daughters live on $87 a week in welfare payments.

Ms. Dias says the classes she attended at New York's Adelphi Institute—a for-profit business school not connected with Adelphi University—didn't prepare her to be a secretary. Classes were overcrowded, she says, and typewriters and word processors were often broken.

### Class-Action Lawsuit Filed

None of the $6,000 Ms. Dias paid for the training at Adelphi came out of her own pocket. Taxpayers footed the bill through the federal government's Pell Grant program and New York State's Tuition Assistance Program, both for poor students.

"Students at proprietary schools are promised jobs, induced to take out grants and loans, and not provided with any of the training," says Elizabeth M. Imholz, a New York lawyer who has filed a class-action lawsuit against Adelphi Institute on behalf of Ms. Dias and several other former students.

James M. Reynolds, a vice-president of Adelphi Institute, which operates schools across the country, says the charges leveled in the class-action suit are not true. The commission that accredits schools like the Adelphi Institute, however, recently denied accreditation to three of the school's 15 branches and is completing an emergency review of the others.

### 7 Accrediting Commissions

Steven J. Blair, executive director of the National Association of Trade and Technical Schools—one of three major organizations that represent proprietary schools—says only a small number of such institutions do not offer students the training they're promised. Schools are reviewed by one of seven accrediting commissions at least every five or six years, and those that do not meet the standards are effectively barred from receiving federal student aid.

Trade-school representatives say the fact that more money is flowing to students at trade schools is not cause for concern, but simply means that trade schools are doing a better job than colleges and universities of attracting disadvantaged students, who receive the bulk of federal aid. After all, the representatives say, the federal government allows students to use grants and loans at any accredited institution.

Many members of Congress say proprietary schools offer important training. They contend that stories about students' being gouged by trade schools are fabricated by college officials looking out for their own self-interest.

"These proprietary schools are providing access to poor, black students, and the rest of higher education doesn't want to or won't admit that," says William A. Blakey, an aide to Sen. Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois.

Mr. Blakey says Congress should not meddle with students' choices of where to go to school. "The whole purpose in these student-aid programs is to let students decide what kind of program they want," he says. "That basically is none of the federal government's business."

Some members of Congress, however, are concerned that proprietary institutions are sprouting up mainly because they know they can make a profit from student aid.

"We have some quality-control concerns about proprietary schools," says Polly L. Gault, an aide to Sen. Robert T. Stafford, Republican of Vermont. "We are concerned these schools are being set up to capitalize on the student aid that's available."

Critics charge that proprietary schools admit students who they know are not academically prepared, simply to get their federal aid. In a scathing review of the state's proprietary schools last year, the Comptroller of New York State said many schools also inflate their graduation rates and use shoddy recruiting techniques.

### College Presidents Concerned

College officials say the increase in Pell Grants to students at proprietary schools means less for their students. Some presidents of small liberal-arts colleges were concerned enough to meet in Washington recently to discuss the problem.

Says one, David W. Breneman, president of Kalamazoo College: "We have found that this basic, fundamental federal grant program simply is performing less and less well for our sector."

Students in proprietary schools have been eligible for federal student aid since 1972. More and more of them have received Pell Grants since then, putting severe pressure on the program, college officials say. That is because as the number of students receiving Pell Grants increases, the size of the grant given to each student cannot grow by much. (The maximum grant is expected to be $2,100 per student this fall for the third year in a row.)

As a result, poor students find it difficult to afford high-priced private colleges because their Pell Grants simply are not large enough to cover a sizable portion of their tuition, college representatives say.

### Increases for Proprietary Sector

"It's harder than it was six years ago to pay for a four-year private education," says Julianne Still Thrift, senior vice-president of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities. "The same amount of aid is being spread over a larger number of people, and our students aren't getting any increases at all."

Charles B. Saunders, Jr., vice-president for governmental relations at the American Council on Education, says most members of Congress don't know that.

"Congress always sees us as asking for more money, and the cost of the program *is* going up, but not because students in non-profit colleges are getting more dollars," he explains. "Any increases Congress has approved for Pell Grants have pretty much gone to provide aid for students in the proprietary sector."

For all their concern, however, college lobbyists have been reluctant to push for improvements at proprietary schools and for assurances that the schools are doing a good job. Instead, they have been giving statistics on shifts in the distribution of Pell Grants to members of Congress, hoping the information will prompt lawmakers to address the issue.

### Education Department Angered

The colleges' behavior has angered the Education Department. Department officials have unsuccessfully pressed Congress to prohibit proprietary schools from admitting students who lack a high-school diploma. The department says many such students receive Pell Grants to enroll in trade programs and then drop out because they were incapable of finishing the courses in the first place.

"The A.C.E. said they felt this was a problem, but no way would they help us," complains Bruce M. Carnes, Deputy Under Secretary of Education. "They've got to protect their membership."

About 25 proprietary schools are members of the council. Further, critics charge, tightening standards for admission to proprietary schools would probably have a harmful effect on some community colleges, which also admit students who lack high-school diplomas.

"The department talked with us about whether we were concerned and we said Yes," Mr. Saunders says. "But one thing we're not going to do is go to war with other sectors of education."

### Congressional Action Unlikely

Observers say there are several reasons Congress is unlikely to turn its attention to problems at proprietary schools anytime soon.

First, the schools have experienced lobbyists who are frequently on Capitol Hill to fend off criticism and help lawmakers devise changes in legislation that trade schools favor. Among the lobbyists are William C. Clohan and John E. Dean, both of whom worked for many years for members of the House Education and Labor Committee.

Second, trade-school groups have made financial contributions to Congressional campaigns. A political action committee established by the Association of Independent Colleges and Schools gave $56,350 to lawmakers during the 1985-86 sessions of Congress, and the National Association of Accredited Cosmetology Schools PAC gave $800. The third major trade-school group, the National Association of Trade and Technical Schools, established its PAC only this year, and hence gave no money during the 1985-86 sessions of Congress. Dozens of individuals who own or operate proprietary schools also gave money to lawmakers on their own.

In contrast, the major higher-education associations have not had political action committees, although a community-college PAC was recently set up. Critics say the money influences how members of Congress vote.

For example, when lawmakers were writing legislation to extend the Higher Education Act last year, they said they wanted to address the complaint that some proprietary institutions waste financial aid by admitting students who are not academically prepared. But the standard they devised continues to give institutions great leeway in admitting students who lack high-school diplomas.

PHOTOGRAPH FOR THE CHRONICLE BY BOB WERNER

*Elizabeth Imholz, left, with client Cynthia Dias: "Students at proprietary schools are promised jobs, induced to take out grants and loans, and not provided with any of the training."*

In addition, Congress agreed last year to allow students with jobs on proprietary-school campuses to receive money from the College Work-Study program. In effect, say college representatives, that means the government is paying for work done at profit-making companies.

Even so, some members of Congress say proprietary schools did not get everything they wanted last year. School representatives wanted lawmakers to approve large increases in how much students could borrow in their first two years of postsecondary education. Most proprietary-school programs take one to two years to complete, and school representatives wanted their students to be eligible for more aid. But Congress held down the amount because studies show that students who attend only one or two years of college are more likely to default than those who attend longer.

### Effects of Donations Disputed

Proprietary-school representatives dispute that their donations have had any effect on legislators.

"You do not buy a Congressman," says Jerry W. Miller, president of the Association of Independent Colleges and Schools. "Having a PAC is an orderly, systematic, above-board way of supporting members of Congress who support higher education in general."

According to records filed with the Federal Elections Commission, the following lawmakers are among those who received the most money during 1985-86 from proprietary-school PACs, lobbyists who represent proprietary schools, and owners and employees of the schools: Rep. William D. Ford, the Michigan Democrat who used to chair the postsecondary-education subcommittee, $26,300; Rep. Mario Biaggi, Democrat of New York and a member of the Education and Labor Committee, $15,950; Senator Simon, a member of the Labor and Human Resources Committee, $7,050; and Sen. Dan Quayle, Republican of Indiana and a member of the Labor and Human Resources Committee, $7,400.

The last Congressional inquiry into problems at proprietary schools was in 1984, when the General Accounting Office issued a critical review of schools' use of student aid. Proprietary-school representatives blasted the report, contending that it was full of errors. Aides to many lawmakers say the rebuttal convinced their bosses that most proprietary schools are doing a good job.

### 'Not the Federal Role'

House aides say there is no plan to address problems at proprietary schools.

"Congress decided a long time ago it was not the federal role to get into monitoring the quality of education programs," says Thomas R. Wolanin, an aide to Representative Ford. That is the job of accrediting commissions, Mr. Wolanin says.

An aide to Sen. Claiborne Pell, the Rhode Island Democrat who chairs the Senate education subcommittee, says the panel does plan to look at the quality of higher education in general, but probably not until next year.

Ms. Dias, meanwhile, is hoping to pass the General Educational Development test this summer and enroll in one of several community colleges near her home in the fall. She says she still wonders how she could have received such training when the federal government was helping to pay for it.

"I'm on public assistance and I figured the best thing for me was to go back to school for my family, so I could get out into the business world and take a good job," she says. "I figured the government had invested this money for me to go to school and I did not want that money to be wasted. But I am very disgusted with the way this turned out."